

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRINCE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
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\$10 per annum; \$5 per half year; \$2.50 per quarter;
\$1.25 per month. Single copies 5 cents.
Country Papers.—In Advance.—Country Daily or Tri-
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Do, nine weeks.....18 50
Do, ten weeks.....20 50
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Do, ninety weeks.....180 50
Do, ninety-one weeks.....182 50
Do, ninety-two weeks.....184 50
Do, ninety-three weeks.....186 50
Do, ninety-four weeks.....188 50
Do, ninety-five weeks.....190 50
Do, ninety-six weeks.....192 50
Do, ninety-seven weeks.....194 50
Do, ninety-eight weeks.....196 50
Do, ninety-nine weeks.....198 50
Do, one hundred weeks.....200 50Each additional square, one-half line.....\$1 00
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-
tion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
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Advertisements not marked will be inserted on month and
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cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the
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charged an extra price.
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square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00
Each continuation.....25
Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, will be
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if
not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.Written notices must be given to take out and stop ad-
vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1857.

KEY TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE, by Richard Owen. New York: A. S. Barnes, 1857.—A taste for philosophical and scientific pursuits appears to be inherent in that branch of the Owen family which springs from the celebrated Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland, who is yet a sprightly man, intellectually and physically, although near a century old. The various brothers in this country have greatly distinguished themselves, few men being more widely known than Robert Dale Owen, the U. S. Minister to Naples, and David Dale Owen, our State Geologist. A younger brother, the author of the volume before us, is at present Professor of Geology and Chemistry. He appears to possess much of the peculiar genius of the name, and has given to the world a treatise of great originality and much merit.

Perhaps the first, third, and eighth chapters of Prof. Owen's book will be found of most general interest. The practical rules for the miner in search of mineral wealth, and the inferences to be drawn by the physiologist from the whole investigation, are the two most important portions.

In the first chapter attention is called to the fact that a great many admeasurements, applied to continents, show them to be about 69 1/2 deg. long, and the same at their greatest width. The parallelism of certain coasts to the horizon, when the globe is elevated 23 1/2 deg., and of other coasts when the N. P. is depressed 23 1/2 deg. below the horizon; and of still another set, when the ecliptic coincides with the horizon, is pointed out. The law is demonstrated according to which upheavals have taken place, bringing metallic wealth to the surface, so that given geometrical lines will unite all the important localities for copper, &c., thus pointing out the line under which similar stores may probably be found hereafter. The parallelism of various mountain ranges to the above mentioned coasts is alluded to, and the great heights of land whence rivers diverge are indicated. The succession of rocks from the N. P. to the equator is explained in the text, and is rendered still more apparent by colored and other maps lithographed for that purpose. The numerous caverns and caves, especially along certain given lines, are supposed to promote the circulation of air and water through the looser materials intercalated between the rocks of the earth's crust.

In the 3d chapter, the anatomist and physiologist cannot fail to see the marked analogy which exists between this development of the earth and the germination of a seed in the vegetable world or of an egg in the animal kingdom. After giving a summary of the whole, the inferences are laid down that, to obtain the greatest amount of physical health, we must be careful and judicious in the selection of our diet, places of residence, &c., as well as also in the amount of our exercise; that, to secure mental vigor, we must educate all the faculties; and that, to preserve morality and attain to the greatest national excellence, we must provide social recreation, encourage suitable matrimonial relationships, and above all discourage the intermarriage of near blood relatives.

The Appendix contains a number of facts bearing on these points, placed under the separate chapter-headings, but not otherwise methodically arranged; and it closes with extracts calculated to incite to the fulfillment of the duties laid down in the ethical portion of the work.

This volume is well printed and appropriately illustrated. It is of Southern manufacture throughout, and we suppose will be for sale at our book-stores.

THE FRUIT.—The regular meeting of the Horticultural Society was held Saturday at the Agricultural Rooms, in the Merchant's Exchange building. Various interesting statements were made relative to the condition and prospects of the fruit crop in this region. The peaches are chiefly injured, but there will be a fair crop. Should there be no further cold weather cherries, strawberries, raspberries, pears, and apples will be abundant.

W. B. B.—Almost everybody familiar with our current popular literature must have very often seen these initials modestly set at the foot of some sweet little poem or at the head of some graceful and eloquent essay in the Home Journal or the National Intelligencer or elsewhere, and numbers, like ourselves, have no doubt wondered what name they stood for, and who the author of so many genial and beautiful effusions could be. To such the following telegraphic announcement of the other morning must have come with mournful interest:

WASHINGTON, April 30.
W. B. Buchanan, of Marshall county, Va., long and favorably known as the Virginia poet and author, and correspondent of the National Intelligencer and the Home Journal, died suddenly in this city to-day at 12 o'clock of disease of the heart. He was 63 years of age.

Thousands have thus learned at the same moment who their favorite essayist was and that he is no more. Such are the curious and solemn surprises of life.

W. B. B. was not a man of striking powers, but he has written some things that we think the world will delight to cherish. Judging him wholly by those emanations from his pen which have fallen under our eye, we should say that, without either genius or culture of a rare order, he possessed a warm and luxuriant fancy, a pure if not severe taste, and a quite unlimited command of rich and elegant language. His poetic sense was evidently large and susceptible, though not always true, and his sympathy with the beautiful in human character especially was most deep and passionate. He, however, possessed little or no creative power, and only a moderate degree of literary skill. His happiest efforts usually suggested the idea of having been made after contact with some superior nature either in looks or life, and before the first fiery glow of sympathy had faded from his spirit. They seemed the emanations of a sort of intellectual galvanism rather than of legitimate inspiration. Still his productions were for the most part full of no common charm. His poetry, upon the whole, was, in our opinion, much more perfect than his prose, and occasionally was really exquisite.

We suppose that of course an early tribute will be paid by his friends to his character and literary achievements, when we shall happily know more of both.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY.—On Saturday Augustus Schiekedang, the book-keeper of Messrs. E. & S. Lieberman, was committed to jail, having embezzled about \$2,100 of the funds of his employers. Messrs. L. kept an account with John Smith & Co. and the Bank of Louisville, and the business of making deposits was entrusted to Schiekedang. He had two bank books, the correct one being in his exclusive possession, and that in which he made the false entries was left at the store. A few days since one of the firm of Smith & Co. incidentally remarked at Lieberman's that they had overdrawn their account some \$1,800. This instantly aroused suspicion, and the embezzlement was discovered.

Some time ago Messrs. Lieberman gave Schiekedang a draft for \$300 on New York. This he disposed of at A. D. Hunt & Co.'s, giving them a forged check on the Bank of Louisville. He was absent making other forged checks, in order to square his accounts, when discovered.

Schiekedang is a splendid penman and accountant, and formerly kept a commercial academy on Fourth street. He has been dealing in lottery tickets very extensively, and said that he hoped to draw a large prize by which he could rectify all his delinquencies.

One of the most significant and cheering results of the late Parliamentary elections in Great Britain has been the numerous triumphs of the Liberals over the Tories in Ireland. Perhaps the most notable of these triumphs is that won by the tenant-farmers in the County Derry, formerly one of the stiffest Tory counties in all Ireland. Mr. Greer, a leading champion of "tenant-right," and who has thrice unsuccessfully contested this famous old county, has now been returned by a large majority over the Tory candidate. A hardly less emphatic victory has been won by the Liberals in four or five other Irish counties, notwithstanding the combined opposition, in one or two instances, of both the Catholic and Episcopal clergy. These flattering triumphs are justly hailed by the liberal Irish press as the earnest of greater ones yet to be won. They constitute the fairest proof we have seen that Ireland is not only able but willing to achieve self-regeneration. Heretofore Irish patriotism has been too prone to exhibit rather than earnestly employ itself, but these recent popular victories, implying as they do the most patient, systematic, and continued effort, show clearly that the day of mere empty agitation in Ireland has passed away, and that the nobler day of work has come. Undoubtedly this day will usher in the political freedom of the "green Isle."

The Detroit Advertiser states that Senator Douglas has given \$100 to establish what it calls a pro-slavery church at Washington, and adds: "We believe that Douglas has at times, when stumping his own State, made pretensions of being, at heart, in favor of freedom, but this gift shows his proclivities too clearly to require comment." We are no admirers of Douglas's general public department, but we can't help thinking that the Advertiser's sneer at his donation to a church is extremely silly as well as pitiful.

CHILD POISONED.—Yesterday a woman named Ann Smith was arrested, charged with having produced the death of a child six years old, by giving it poison. She is a tenant of the parent of the child. The coroner held an inquest. We suppose that a scientific investigation of the stomach, by qualified gentlemen, will be ordered.

According to the advice by the steamer Africa, Spain is anxious for the friendly interposition of France and England in her quarrel with Mexico. Not that she feels the slightest doubt of her ability to thrash Mexico handsomely, but simply because, notwithstanding her hot indignation, she would not for anything act precipitately. Of course not "Mother," exclaimed a swaggering fellow on the "perilous edge" of a fight, "hold me, or I fear I shall do something rash!"

PERSONAL.—Under this head a contemporary gives an account of the erection of a statue to Martin Luther.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Delmon's Landing Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Darnall's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river is rising pretty fast. Last evening there were 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal and 4 feet 11 inches on the falls. The weather is cool and cloudy. The late rain has extended to the headwaters, and the Ohio from Pittsburgh down, as well as all its tributaries, are rising fast. The Kentucky river was rising on Saturday. Salt river was pouring out at a tremendous rate yesterday.

For New Orleans.—The Woodford, Capt. Mathers, leaves for New Orleans to-day. She is a fine boat and affords good accommodations and fare. The Woodford arrived yesterday, and we were furnished by her polite clerks, Messrs. McLaughlin and Joe Benedict, with late papers and copies of the manifest and memorandum. A card from the passengers of the Woodford, highly complimentary, will be found in our columns.

The H. D. Newcomb.—This fleet and elegant steamer is advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening. The Newcomb is commanded by Capt. Spotts, with Messrs. Landrum and Barclay as clerks. The N. is a first class passenger packet.

For St. Louis.—The Fashion is the regular packet for St. Louis to-day. She is a safe boat and in charge of skillful officers. We are indebted to her attentive officers for papers. The cabin passage on the Fashion is only \$3.

For Henderson.—This is the day for the departure of the regular Henderson packet Statesman. She will leave this evening. We are indebted to her attentive clerk for a copy of the manifest.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day. The Clara Dean is up for Pittsburg.

The Champion, a towboat, tried to come up over the falls, but she could not stem the current. She has been made fast to the Indiana shore, immediately above the bend, and will make another trial to come over to-day. She is a towboat and too large for the locks in the canal.

The Eclipse was to leave New Orleans last Saturday for this port.

Pittsburg freights are extraordinary scarce here and elsewhere. The Clara Dean has been lying here since Thursday waiting to get a cargo. All the boats from St. Louis and Nashville for Cincinnati and Pittsburg pass here light.

The Fashion reports having met the David White laden to the guards.

The R. J. Ward.—The following dispatch has been received:

Vicksburg, May 1.
The Ward will arrive Tuesday and leave Thursday. All well.
Silas F. Miller.

Shift Broke.—The packet Wm. Dickson is lying up at Caseyville with a broken shaft. Mr. Stuart, one of the clerks, has arrived with the shaft to have it welded.

Coalboats Aground.—We understand that two coalboats, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, are hard aground between Cairo and Memphis.

THE ELECTION.—On Saturday occasioned but little interest, and the vote was small. All the American candidates were elected. In two districts they had opposition, and in the other two none.

In the first district, M. G. Holmes was elected magistrate over John Downing, and Simeon B. Webb constable over J. W. Osborne.

In the second district, James Grubb was elected constable without opposition.

In the third district John M. Farrar was elected constable over Robert Storey by about two hundred majority.

In the fourth district, Wm. W. Twyman was elected constable without opposition.

THIEF AND COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—On Saturday Officer Say arrested a man named Kinman, who is a pedlar and travels along the route of the New Albany and Salem Railroad. He was attempting to sell a fine masonic apron on Market street, and gave various accounts of the manner in which it had been obtained. Upon being placed in jail seventy dollars of bogus money was found in his possession. Any person having lost any regalia of the character mentioned above, will please call on Mr. Seay at the city court room.

The following are the terms upon which Mr. John Bates has leased his theaters in this city and Cincinnati to Mr. Lewis Baker, of Philadelphia: The lease of the Louisville is for eight years, at \$4,000 per annum, and of the National, Cincinnati, for ten years, at \$8,000. Mr. Baker to spend on the latter house \$10,000, the improvements at the expiration of the lease to belong to Mr. Bates.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—We understand that the members of the various Protestant churches in the upper part of the city are about to form an alliance against intemperance. The first public meeting will be held next Thursday night, at the Fourth Presbyterian church, on Hancock street, near Main. Addresses will be delivered.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night Mr. James Clark, residing about fifteen miles from Bardstown, was robbed of the following money: One \$100 bill on the Commercial Bank of Kentucky; one \$50 bill on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; one \$50 Bank of Kentucky; \$75, consisting of one \$20, three \$10's, and five \$5's; and \$100 in gold and silver.

Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, on Wednesday evening gave a lecture at Warren street Chapel on Public Amusements. He defended the theater, and advocated the drama when conducted as it should be. The reverend gentleman thinks the New Englanders work too much and play too little.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The spring term of this court commences this morning. The docket is an unusually large one, and the cases are of more magnitude than usual.

MECHANIC FIRE COMPANY.—The members of the Mechanic had their annual drill on Saturday night, preparatory to their eastern tour. They were led by the New Albany Silver Band.

In an affray at New Orleans on Sunday last, John Carnes dangerously wounded one Donohoe. Donohoe was the aggressor. Carnes surrendered himself.

Domulus S. Chipman was convicted in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Tuesday of last week, of the murder of Miss Penix, whom he had previously seduced, and the 15th of May was fixed upon for his execution, but he has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The prisoner is a young man; only twenty years of age, of very good appearance, good education, and appeared in the court room well dressed. His parents are both living, are of the highest respectability, and are wealthy. His mother has written several religious volumes of interest. The evidence on which he was convicted was entirely circumstantial, but overwhelming.

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The Postmaster General has just issued a new table of instructions to postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce or under to Great Britain at 24 cents; do to any part of Germany by closed mail 30 cents; do to most parts of Germany by the Bremen line direct 15 cents; do for quarter-ounce letters to Germany, via France, 21 cents; do for quarter ounce letters to any part of France or Algeria 15 cents. Prepayment optional in all cases. The rates for letters to Canada and other British North American provinces is 10 cents, prepayment optional.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.—Hon. Samuel Medary, the new Governor of Minnesota, was duly installed into office at the Capital of the Territory on the 23d ult. The Governor had the mishap to be wrecked on the day previous. He and about 250 other passengers were on board the Time-and-Tide, which vessel, when about fifteen miles from St. Paul, was struck by a heavy field of floating ice, which caused her to leak so much that her officers were obliged to run her on shore. No lives were lost.

The New York Mirror says that not less than seven hundred persons have been affected, some thirty of them fatally, with the National Hotel poison. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, has become a thin, lean man under its ravages, and Gov. Walker, of Kansas, has not yet recovered from his experience. There are also several persons in New York city whose recovery from the poison is doubtful.

Certain people in the Canadian Parliament have been charged with receiving heavy bribes for pushing through railway charters and contracts. Proofs of bribery in one instance to the amount of \$50,000, and in another of \$100,000, are said to have been discovered, and will be produced in evidence before the railway committee.

Two fires occurred at Nashville on Wednesday night. One of them burned and damaged the stock of Gilbert & Co. to the amount of \$3,500, and the other damaged the tobacco factory of Meredith to the amount of \$3,000. Both insured.

Dennis Coughlin, a Democratic Alderman in Buffalo, has been sent to jail for drunkenness and riotous conduct.

There died in this city yesterday, Patsy Holder, an old and faithful servant of Mrs. Denny. Her funeral will occur this afternoon.

[From this morning's Journal.]

New York, May 2.

This evening's Post says there are surmises of an armed resistance by Mayor Wood to the new legislative enactments relative to our city. A hundred muskets have been placed in the station house of the Nineteenth ward.

The Democratic members of the Common Council will meet in caucus to consider on further legal means of resistance.

Wm. C. Bryant and family left for Havre to-day in the ship Wm. Tell.

A large detachment of marines will leave this port on Tuesday, under Lieut. Browne, to reinforce the squadron in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

There are several hundred applicants here for foreign consularships. Mr. Cass informed his friends that the subject of consular appointments would not be acted upon until early in June.

Lewis S. Patridge is appointed Marshal for Vermont.

MEMPHIS, May 2.

There has been a jubilee at the opening of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad yesterday and to-day. The city has been crowded, and it is estimated that there were fifteen thousand strangers present. The display generally was very fine. A quantity of water from the Atlantic ocean was poured into the Mississippi river to-day, to symbolize the union of the two cities.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 13th say that the Archbishop and several of the priests have been arrested for attempting an insurrection. The Archbishop will be banished.

Two British war vessels have arrived at Sacrificos, causing speculation as to their object. The supposition that they were sent to bully the government, has probably delayed the settlement of the English question.

Rumors are rife of an intended filibustering expedition to Sonora and Lower California.

EVANSVILLE, May 2.

The steamers Melnotte, St. Lawrence, John C. Fremont, Memphis, Gulnare, Belle Creole, Moses Greenwood, Woodford, Fashion, Landis, and W. J. Macley passed up. The steamers Empress, Alvin Adams, Northern, Prairie Rose, and Glendale passed down.

The Diamond arrived from Louisville and left for same place.

River falling.

The weather is cool and cloudy. River rising—9 feet in the channel.

PITTSBURG, May 2, P. M.

River 7 feet 8 inches. The weather is cloudy and damp.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEW ORLEANS, April 25th, 1857.

This region was visited by another frost on the morning of the 22d inst., making the third or fourth since March. It is now quite evident that the cold since March has had a serious effect upon the crops in all parts of the State. The last frost no doubt killed all the cotton, and probably much of the replanted corn north of Red river. Cotton seed has become scarce in several of the parishes, and numerous orders have been sent here to purchase for replanting. The cane has suffered severely, and the best of it is now backward for the season. More than one half of the ratoon crops from the plant of last year, it is thought, can not be depended upon for another crop. Of course the cold has had less effect in the lower than in the upper sections of the State, still it can not be hoped that the bright promise held out in February will be anything like realized, however favorable the coming season may prove. The weather is now quite cool and raw, making fires necessary for comfort.

THE LOUISVILLE GUARDS.—This fine military company, recently reorganized under the command of Capt. Larry B. White, designs visiting Lexington on the 4th of July, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Clay Monument. They will take with them their splendid twelve pounder.

LAND WARRANTS.—The financial circular of Messrs. Sweeney, Rittenhouse, & Co., of Washington, of the 27th, says:

The supply of land warrants has largely increased, and the demand being light, prices have suddenly fallen off two cents per acre. We quote the market dull at the following rates, viz:

	Drying rate.	Selling rate.
40 acres.....	\$1 10 1/2 acre.	\$1 10 1/2 acre.
80 do.....	1 00 do	1 01 do
120 do.....	95 do	97 do
160 do.....	90 do	91 do

The land sales which were advertised to have taken place at one of the offices in Iowa on the 4th of May next, in consequence of the Indian disturbances, have been suspended for the present; which has contributed to depress the market.

THE FRUIT AND CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—The intelligent editor of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says:

We have had some experience and familiarity with cotton and corn fields, and a little knowledge of sugar cane, and we have never witnessed such unfavorable prospects at this season of the year. During the present month we have had several frosts, and a nipping one as late as Thursday night, the 23d inst. The cotton and corn are cut down, and in many fields we passed through a couple of days since we noticed that the small blades of the corn were as shriveled and parched as if they had been burned. It is, to be sure, not too late to replant either cotton or corn, but the earth is so dry that the seed will not sprout or germinate. The cane looks miserably sickly, and is from three to four weeks later in its growth than usual at this time of the spring.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BIBLE REVISION ASSOCIATION.

An able and energetic address was delivered by Rev. A. D. Sears yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, which will be published.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Association met at 10 1/2 o'clock, President John Bryce in the chair. A hymn being sung, prayer was offered by Brother Broadus.

Eld. B. Franklin then spoke for a short time, during which he stated the position occupied by the Bible Union. With much energy and ability he laid before the Association some testimonials in favor of the work of revision.

A letter was then read by Wm. Terry from Rev. G. Gordon, one of the five clergymen of Louisville. Eld. Jacob Creath then delivered an address, in which he defended himself against the attacks of the five clergymen of Louisville.

Moved an adjournment by W. C. Rogers till 3 o'clock. Prayer by Dr. Church, of New York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at 3 o'clock, Rev. John Bryce, President. After singing a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Rev. Mr. Farnum, of Georgetown, Ky., addressed the Association. He was of the opinion that the best plan was to hasten slowly in the revision movement.

Mr. James Edmunds made some very interesting and impressive remarks.

Dr. S. E. Shepherd, of New York, addressed the Association on the proper manner of meeting the opponents of Revision. He earnestly recommended that proof should invariably follow proposition.

Moved by James Edmunds that the Association undertake to raise \$30,000 during the coming year for Revision purposes. Unanimously passed. Benediction by the President, Rev. J. Bryce. Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

MURDER OF AN OVERSEER.—Mr. Bradley, an overseer, was murdered on Saturday night last at Carson's Landing, Bolivar county, Mississippi, by three runaway negroes whom he was endeavoring to arrest.—Memphis Express.

MEMORANDUM.—Steamer Woodford left New Orleans on Saturday, April 25th. Boats in port for Louisville, H. D. Newcomb. Met Baltic at Prophet's Island, R. J. Ward at Natchez, Fanny Bullitt at Vicksburg, Pete Whelstone at Island St. Chancellor in Plum Point bend, Montgomery at Columbus, David White at Curlew Mines, Empress at Mt. Vernon. Lost thirty hours by fog and the breaking of the doctor.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Fashion left St. Louis Thursday, April 26th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Laid up all night for fog. Met Highbiter at Rush Island, Southerner at Grand Chain, David White at Caseyville, Empress at Uniontown, Alvin Adams in Cypress bend, Northern in Henderson bend, Moses McLeland at Holt's bar.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

MAY 2.

ARRIVALS.
Jacob Strader, Cincinnati. Metropolis, St. Louis.
W. A. Faves, Evansville. John Briggs, New Orleans.
Dove, Kentucky river. Melrose, St. Louis.
J. S. Pringle, Pittsburg. Fairy Queen, Nashville.

EVENING BULLETIN. MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1857.

"EXAMPLERS FROM THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES."—This is the title of a book from the graceful pen of Mrs. Sigourney. It contains a collection of very interesting biographical sketches, well calculated both to instruct and please the youthful reader. And it will be found a most agreeable refreshment to the old as well as to the young, and especially entertaining to the minds of those to whom the name of the distinguished author, and the names of the illustrious dead of whom she treats, have long been familiar. She has imparted fresh interest to the story of Wesley, Franklin, Sherman, Hannah More, Robert Hall, Mrs. Hemans, and others. In connection with the book of Mrs. Sigourney, we have enjoyed a treat in the perusal of a new work by the Rev. Horatio Bonar entitled "Desert of Sinai." It consists of notes of a journey from Egypt to Palestine, and brings before the reader the incidents of a desert journey, and the sacred scenes of Bible history, with peculiar life and vividness. We do not remember to have read anything since the travels of Stephens so fresh and full of reality in its simple journal style.

These books may be had at the bookstore of A. Davidson, on Third street. If the minds of others like our own are fond of good and delightful reading, let them go and procure these works—and, after reading them or before reading them, put them in the hands of their children.

The sword presented by Queen Victoria to Captain Hartstein is of the Damascus order and richly wrought with nautical designs; the scabbard is of royal purple, with massive solid gold mountings, chased in the most superb style. Instead of the ordinary sash, the sword is suspended by purple and gold bullion in imitation of rope. The handle is studded with carbuncles and embellished with gold tassels. The manufacturers are Wilkinson & Son, armorers to the Queen.

THE FASHIONS FOR MAY.—Our readers, and particularly the ladies, will find much that is novel, instructive, and interesting in the letter from our special New York correspondent, which we publish to-day. It is from a very intelligent source at the very headquarters of fashionable movements.

THE FILLIBUSTERS OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin, of April 3d, says that the advance party of emigrants to the Gadsden purchase (now known to be fillibusters for Sonora) had reached Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, by the latest accounts. A correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing from the Fort on the 20 of March, says that the "battalion, now composed of three companies," had a long and toilsome journey across the Colorado desert. Henry A. Craib is the grand leader. The writer says:

We will remain at Fort Yuma a day or two for the purpose of recruiting our horses and mules, and then we will make our way to Sonora, where we will be stationed for one or two months; and then—"and then"—I leave you to guess the balance. Future generations, perhaps, will bless us as they did the Marquis de Lafayette in the early history of our glorious republic; and if we are not of us Lafayette, we would at least like to be. Time, however, will tell many things unknown to any of us now, and if we are not successful in colonizing the Arizona Territory, the strong probability is that we will colonize some of the adjacent country.

Mr. Asa Beale has declined the appointment of disbursing agent of the Pacific wagon-road. The last Washington Union has the following:

THE WAGON-ROAD FROM FORT DEFIANCE TO THE MOUNTAIN RIVER.—The corps for the construction of this road has been organized, under the direction of the Secretary of War, as follows: Edward F. Beale, superintendent; G. H. Heap, assistant; Dr. James P. Hambleton, physician. The working party will consist of fifty picked men, with the necessary wagons and tools to break the road through.

Lieut. Charles E. Thornburn has been detached from the Navy Department to accompany the expedition for geological surveys.

Twenty-five camels will accompany the expedition, which will afford ample opportunities to test their powers of endurance and their adaptability to an American climate. The camels will be confined to the care of Mr. Heap, who, it will be recollected by many of our readers, accompanied the expedition that was sent from the United States for their purchase. The whole party will rendezvous at New Orleans some time next month, and thence proceed without delay to the extensive scene of their arduous and dangerous labors.

All the corps of the several Pacific wagon roads are now organized, and are making the most active preparations for the prosecution of the great work.

It is confidently believed that these great wagon roads to the Pacific will be completed before the expiration of the present year.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—A correspondent of the True California, under date of Los Angeles, March 25, writes as follows:

The news from San Bernardino is rather exciting. The settlers on the range have refused to give up possession to Lyman, Smith, & Co., and it is currently reported here that they have fortified themselves up about twelve miles south of the city, and have supplied themselves with arms and ammunition, and have one large cannon mounted, and bid defiance to the sheriff and his posse. It is also stated that Rockwell, the chief butcher of the tribe of Danites, the would-be assassin of Gov. Briggs of Mo., has arrived in San Bernardino. It is reported that Rockwell is in pursuit of Bain, who was shot on the Rio Virgin, as is supposed, by some Mormons. Bain was brought into San Bernardino about three weeks since, badly wounded, and is still there under medical treatment. It is stated by Mormons here that Bain is accused of the seduction of one of the daughters of Brigham Young, and some other Mormon girls. The news from Salt Lake is also rather exciting. A messenger arrived here last week from Utah, with official reports from that Territory, the officers of the government there being afraid to trust the mails. Mr. D. Betts, the messenger, says the public officials set the United States authorities at defiance, and are preparing in every conceivable way for a brush with Uncle Sam.

On Friday afternoon the workmen engaged in the excavation of stone at Quarryville, Conn., had a tremendous blast. Instead of drilling holes, they found a large fissure, into which they poured fifteen hundred pounds of powder and then stopped up the crevice. When the train was fired at least 3,000 tons of rock were removed, 1,000 tons being thrown from 25 to 100 rods distant. One solid mass of rock, weighing at least 50 tons, was thrown a distance of 30 rods. Fences in the vicinity were completely destroyed and the tops of trees taken off as clean as if done by the axe.

The Iowa Land Sales in May.—The Baltimore Sun and Union are in error in saying that the public lands in Iowa advertised to be sold next month have been withdrawn from market. A single township of them only has been so withdrawn. The township has been withdrawn on account of depositions of the Indians, which must prevent bona fide settlers from securing their improvements, as the law contemplates.—*Wash. Star*, April 30.

A remarkable case of existence under privation of food is spoken of in the Rochester papers. Mr. John Ellis, of Henrietta, who made an attempt upon his life by cutting his throat some weeks since, has not been able to take nourishment for twenty-seven days. He suffers little pain and but slight diminution of strength. He communicates with his family by means of a slate and pencil.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.) **FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.** **FASHIONS FOR MAY.**

NEW YORK, April 28, 1857.
 The exceedingly cold and stormy weather from which we have suffered during the past month has greatly retarded the preparations for spring in every department of trade. As yet there has been hardly a day in which warm winter cloaks and furs could be comfortably dispensed with; and spring, so far as New York is concerned, has become a decided imposition, seemingly wrapped up only for the benefit of milliners and dry goods merchants, to induce people to buy unnecessary bonnets and superfluous shawls, which can never be put to the slightest possible use. Wise people, however, and Merriam among the number, prophesy pleasant weather after the recent succession of long, cold storms, and in that case we may expect to see a splendid display of the novelties which have been preparing for the coming season.

This is hardly expected to be as successful in a commercial point of view or as brilliant socially as usual. At present, the spring sales of our leading houses have not equaled those of past years, though that may be partially accounted for on the ground of the backwardness of the season. There has also been a perfect stampede of families to Europe, who invariably make as few purchases as possible on this side the Atlantic, preferring to reserve their funds for the temptations of London and Paris.

The enterprise of the city also turns in another direction. Building, on the largest and most magnificent scale, seems to occupy all thoughts; and it is a noticeable fact that, while the current of wealth and industry flows into a particular channel, other streams, kept alive by the same means, are obliged to suffer. Notwithstanding all this, there are plenty left to keep the surface smooth and sparkling, and few of the butterflies which flutter in the sunshine of the gay world will notice that the stream upon which they float is less buoyant or rapid than usual.

SPRING STYLE OF MANTILLAS.—INCREASING RICHNESS OF DECORATION.

The most remarkable features in the new spring Mantillas are their large size and costly decoration, of which it is necessary to employ so great a quantity that dealers find it very difficult to meet the demand at the prices which the public have been accustomed to give, and it requires no little ingenuity to effect a compromise between the demands of the fickle goddess and the limits of the popular purse. For those to whom cost is no object the styles are exceedingly striking and attractive, full, flowing, and ample, trimmed with the costliest lace, enriched with an embroidery of jet, and hung with the novel and pretty drop buttons; nothing can be conceived for out-door costume more elegant and *distingue*. The modes described last month have all been adopted as leading styles. The large shawl mantilla, the mantilla-basque, and the plain deep basque may be considered as the most novel and *recherche*. Plain circulars made of drab ladies' cloth and called "Nightgown" wrappers are worn for traveling and as a cheap and lady-like garment for the promenade at all times. The hoods, instead of being round, as they were last season, are altogether pointed, and finished with handsome tassels. The cost is from ten to fourteen dollars.

The greatest variety of mantles of every description are to be found at Mr. Brodie's, 51 Canal street. His costly styles are remarkable for the rich profusion of their decorations without being too elaborate; they have none of the evident effort of economy which marks other manufacturers, while his medium qualities are got up with much more regard to taste and elegance than is generally bestowed upon them. Black tulle is the material most in vogue, although *noir antique* is used also to a great extent, more especially for medium styles, as it needs less trimming and can be made elegantly at less cost. White and colors also will find favor as the season advances, but for this month black silks are generally worn.

The richest guipure lace is used for trimming the mantillas, at least a quarter of a yard in depth, edged with rich fringe and embroidered with small jet. The cost of the trimming, preparing for a large mantilla basque, was \$16 per yard. Six yards were required to make two rows, the upper one forming a pointed *berthe*, and being disposed over the arm so as to assist in forming a sleeve. The price when completed was \$125. A very graceful mantilla basque may be made in black cloth, and trimmed with heavy knotted fringe. We have seen an elegant one for \$18; these we have before described as fitting to the form like a basque by means of an elastic band, or, if preferred, can be left loose and flowing like a mantilla.

Guipure lace is coming more and more into favor, and is indeed superseding chantilly, except in some instances for flounces and basques. In Paris it is a "rage," but in different designs from any which have been imported into this country. The upper part forms a heading, which is enriched by a sort of raised work of flowers; to this is attached a very fine fabric, like an exquisite network, which terminates in a scalloped edge finished by a deep rich fringe.

A BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, LACE, AND ILLUSION BASQUES.
 A number of bridal trousseaus have been in active preparation during the past month, but none that quite equal that of the daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, whose slippers are covered with diamonds, and whose approaching marriage has given employment to half the jewellers of Paris. Comparing our New York outfits with this, makes the shrink into insignificance; nevertheless, some of the articles comprised in the bridal trousseau of a young and fair Georgian lady deserve honorable mention, both from the exquisite beauty of the materials and the delicacy of the workmanship.

A dozen garments of nearly every kind known in a lady's wardrobe were supplied, some of which were *chefs-d'œuvre* of beauty and art. Six of the chemises were made of the finest French cambric, the fronts to the waist being formed of oblique bands of valenciennes and exquisite French embroidery. The vests were composed of alternate sections of the same delicate materials and opened on the shoulders, as did the sleeves also, to permit the insertion of diamond studs. Six of the *robes de nuit* were made of precisely the same materials, producing an effect almost too elaborate and cost fifty dollars each. The plain robes were also greatly admired, from the peculiar beauty of the workmanship, although the materials were less costly. The entire fronts down to the waist were stitched in fine tucks, eight of them extending to the bottom of the skirt each side the centre fold, which was stitched twice and ornamented with pearl globe buttons. The shoulders were edged with a pointed yoke at the back, over which turned a small square collar, prettily embroidered, with cuffs on the sleeves to match.

A breakfast basque was entirely composed of puffs of fine cambric alternating with insertions of valenciennes and embroidery. The front is fastened with mosaic buttons or knots of ribbon. This is an entirely new style and is made in plain black lace also, the effect of the insertions being given by bands of black velvet edged with lace, placed across the basque, separating the full illusion foundation into straight puffs, and producing a layere effect. Composed of soft lace, which readily adjusts itself to the figure, the bands across have a very graceful effect; but if made of thicker material, as cambric or victoria lawn, the puffs and insertions should be lengthwise, particularly if the figure is inclined to *embonpoint*.

Embroideries are remarkable for their exquisite beauty this season. The collars are much smaller and the cuffs nearly straight; handkerchiefs also accompany these sets, which are perfect in design as in execution.

EVENING TOILETS, MODE OF WEARING THE HAIR, INDIA GOODS.

For evening dresses young ladies wear light tissue with two flounces, which form a double skirt, or six or eight small ones nearly reaching the short waist, which is little more than a band under the arms. With the low corsage, pretty ribbon *berthes* are worn edged with blonde, and finished behind with a bow and long ends. In front a garland of flowers called a *chateleine* commences at the bosom and forms a bouquet to the waist, from which it branches off to the side of the skirt and droops in graceful loveliness over the floating drapery.

A very elegant dinner dress was lately observed entirely new in design. The material was a pale, but exceedingly rich lavender *noir antique*; the skirt opened down each side to admit a gore of white satin about half a yard in width at the base, but ar-

rising at a point at the waist. The corsage was high, light, and cut straight across the front, into which was inserted a pointed stomacher of white satin. The sleeves were tight to the elbow, and then became flowing by the insertion of gores of white satin, one on the front, and the other on the under part of the arm; across the gores, at a distance of three inches apart, a band of lavender fringe, disposed in festoons, from which hangs a drop button. The same style could, of course, be made in any contrasting colors, lavender being trying to the complexion of most persons.

Wide braids have almost entirely superseded the rolls which were so generally employed in dressing the hair last season. This gives an additional appearance of height to the head, and is said to be the *fermeure* of the enormous "casque" head-dress of Louis XV. The elevation of the hair to the height of 8 or 10 inches has been introduced in Paris by Madame de Castiglione, the celebrated Spanish beauty, and rival to the Empress. She affects the style of the ancient *reigne*, of which she presumes to be the representative, dresses in severe antique fashion, which, though so terrible a test to most women, seems only to heighten her brilliant and classical beauty.

For dressing the hair, flowers only are used, principally in the form of wreaths, and must always be composed of the same kind as those which ornament the dress. They are very richly represented in coral, and still more superbly by gems set to represent the most delicate sprays and blossoms. Indian fabrics are rapidly gaining favor with the more exclusive of our elegantes, the styles though sometimes of the most delicate beauty rarely pleasing the popular taste; and the prices being moderate, they have at once the merit of being both economical and exclusive.

The dress goods, such as China silks, "pineapple" cloth, and other varieties, are admirably adapted for home, summer, and seaside purposes, being fine, and delicate in texture and impervious to atmospheric changes, capable of being washed, and retaining their position without the aid of starch or crinoline. At Fountain's India store, near Bond street, in Broadway, is the largest and, indeed, the only emporium of the kind in the country. At this establishment are to be found fine white embroidered pineapple cloth, which could almost be mistaken for *point d'Alencon*, so exquisite is the workmanship and so delicate the texture. White crape robes superbly embroidered are also to be found here, and shawls, also, which, as they are likely to become very scarce, will probably come again into vogue; some having been received for six months in consequence of the English war with China. Chinese fans of wrought ivory and sandal wood, colored feathers, and curiously painted woods, are, also, in great request, together with the old "Nankin" fan, lately as a miniature, which is required to accompany all dresses made in *rococo* style. A curious specimen of Chinese satin has also been designed, crimson in color and embroidered all over in designs, two of which are alike; everything human and divine seemed to be represented, from an angel to a lizard.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—Love, Desertion, Revenge.—The True Delta of the 24th ult. contains the particulars of exciting transactions which occurred in that place on Friday, in which Mrs. Mary Jane Charles, a widow, young, handsome, and gay, residing on St. Charles street, in the aristocratic and fashionable neighborhood of Canal, was the heroine, and Jas. Andrews, daguerrean artist, the victim. We copy:

From the best information we could obtain, we learn that Mrs. Mary Jane Charles lives and has lived for some time past in a large and elegant establishment at No. 269 Common street, where she rents furnished rooms. She is a widow, and has been for some time, is about 30 years of age, beautiful, highly accomplished, and fascinating in her manners. Andrews is a young artist of lofty aspirations and Byronic exterior, and as he, some two years ago, took rooms at the establishment of a beautiful and aspiring widow, it may be supposed that a much stretch of imagination, but two such congenial spirits. They loved, but did not get married—they progressed on the mutual confidence plan for nearly two years, when their honeymoon began to wane, or, perhaps, became obscured by the overshadowing influence of the comet, which is now whisking his ponderous tail over our planet, killing the early blossoms, and destroying, not only the fruit crop throughout the Union, but the sugar crop of our beloved Louisiana. Andrews abandoned the ideal, gave up all thought of reaching the summit of the artistic ladder, when his adoring countrymen would concede to him the unquestioned right of wearing the inappropriate mantle of a Michael Angelo or a Rubens. He became practical. The charming widow was fash of the "sordid lure," and with true Jacksonian energy and will he laid his plans for a transfer of the deposits, which he soon accomplished, and instead of creating a villa on the banks of the Lake of Como with the widow's funds, he established two daguerreotype saloons—one at No. 3 St. Charles street, and the other at No. 10, a few doors from the True Delta establishment. This was not all—the charming widow, who had been married to her yet full—the last drop that overflows the golden goblet, like the last ounce that breaks the camel's back, was poured in when the unfaithful Andrews deserted her, which he did a short time ago, and married a Miss Hoffman.

We have now stated the case as it was yesterday morning, and will give the sequel in as few words as possible. Mrs. Charles, it seems, made up her mind to wreak vengeance on her faithless swain by assaulting him, and then end life's troubles by killing herself. She procured a beautiful pearl-handled dagger, we believe at Guirou's, and crossed the street towards the entrance of No. 3 St. Charles street, intending to reach the daguerreotype saloon of Andrews and strike him while in the act of transferring the features of some fair one to the metallic plate. She met him on the sidewalk, and, as quick as thought, the gleaming blade had pierced his neck. As he turned and reeled she inflicted two more wounds on his left arm, and before the bystanders that thronged the sidewalk at the time could interfere, she gave him another stab in the thigh, when the dagger dropped from her hand. With the utmost coolness she then forced her way through the crowd, no one in it attempting to interfere with her, and proceeded to a carriage at the neighboring corner, and was driven rapidly to her home, 269 Common street. The widow is under the guardianship of Captain Baldwin, in Orleans street, although her indefatigable counsel had her brought to Recorder Stith's court yesterday morning with the expectation of getting a certificate from the physician that the daguerreotype saloon was out of danger. This was found to be impossible, however, as Andrews was, if anything, rather worse yesterday morning than he is here.

If what we have heard be true, he is decidedly not out of danger either morally or physically. The moral aspect of the matter has assumed a couple of new phases, not altogether calculated to make the affair perfectly agreeable to the "sick man" when he gets over his present difficulty.

We have heard that in a certain case in one of the courts, in which the widow was interested, Andrews acted as her husband, and even affirmed to it. In such a case, of course, his marrying another "wife" would place him in an awkward predicament, and leave him open to a grave charge. The further talk that the widow was introduced by the daguerreotypist to various respectable parties as his wife, in this case, the engagement which has been brought about will leave him liable to an application not of more agreeable character.

The New Cent.—The Mint will begin on the 25th of May to put out cents of the new issue, in exchange for Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, and at the nominal rates, or in exchange for the copper cent now in circulation. Persons applying will be attended to in order, daily, between the hours of nine and two o'clock. The silver or copper coins must be presented in even sums of five dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, May 3d, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, MARTHA ANN, consort of (deceased) H. Hogan, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of David J. Davis, on Grayson, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Poudre for Beautifying the Hair.—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only five cents. None genuine unless signed.

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists.

J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents. 422 J&B eod&wjeowly

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

We have in our possession glasses for sale by an *optician* in this city for *three* *months* at an *exorbitant* price. We can satisfy any one that they are but very poor class, and we refer to the *Jeweler* of this city for the quality of his glasses. The extreme hardness of the *optician's* glasses—that they cannot be cut with the diamond—render them impervious to scratching and thus becoming dim by constant use. Their perfect transparency and highly refractive properties commend them to our customers as superior to any other lens for the eye.

The experience of the senior of our firm as a physician, and the success which has attended our exertions for several years past in this department of our business, by obtaining the glasses adapted to all conditions of impaired vision, has secured us the occasion to say, with assurance of public approbation, that whatever we represent for *Optical*, *Therapeutic*, *Convex*, *Concave*, *Glaucous*, &c., of the *Phib*, *and* *English* class, in gold, silver, or steel, shall be as represented; and in all cases where perfect satisfaction is not given the article to be exchanged or pay refunded.

J&B eod&wjeowly MRS. A. JONES

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

MRS. A. JONES, 106 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully invite a particular examination of the latest styles of hats and bonnets, and its vicinity of the Spring and Summer fashions of the

Parisian Millinery Goods,

LADIES' DRESS HATS,

modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal cities, which she has secured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to secure a selection of the most useful and most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms.

J&B eod&wjeowly MRS. A. JONES

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE at the corner of Ninth and Green Streets.

He is prepared to fill all orders for *Powder* and *Pittsburg* Coal at the lowest market price. He has also the best quality of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets.

J&B eod&wjeowly J. S. ROBE

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, for the treatment of *Private Diseases*, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases of the system, and of all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and of all diseases of the female system, and of all diseases of the child, and of all diseases of the aged, and of all diseases of the infirm, and of all diseases of the poor, and of all diseases of the rich, and of all diseases of the healthy, and of all diseases of the diseased, and of all diseases of the living, and of all diseases of the dead, and of all diseases of the soul, and of all diseases of the body, and of all diseases of the mind, and of all diseases of the heart, and of all diseases of the liver, and of all diseases of the stomach, and of all diseases of the intestines, and of all diseases of the bladder, and of all diseases of the rectum, and of all diseases of the vagina, and of all diseases of the uterus, and of all diseases of the ovaries, and of all 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